

**Syllabus for the Recruitment Test for the post of  
Assistant Professor (College Cadre) in the subject of  
History**

**1. CONCEPTS, IDEAS AND TERMS**

|                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Bharatvarsha              | Kara/Vishti         |
| Sabha and Samiti          | Stridhana           |
| Varnasrama                | Memorial stones     |
| Purusharthas              | Agraharas           |
| Rina                      | Khilafat            |
| Samskaras                 | Sulah-i-Kul         |
| Yojna                     | Maharashtra-dharma  |
| Doctrine of Karma         | Turkan-i-Chahlghani |
| Dandaniti/Arthasastra     | Watan               |
| Saptanga                  | Baluta              |
| Dharmavijaya              | Iqta                |
| Stupa/Chaitya             | Jizyah              |
| Dravida/Vesara            | Madad-i-Maash       |
| Bodhisattva/Tirthankara   | Amaram              |
| Alvars/Nayanaras          | Raya-Rekho          |
| Sreni                     | Jangama             |
| Chauth                    | Diarchy             |
| Hundi (Bills of Exchange) | Federalism          |
| Sarraf                    | Utilitarianism      |
| Polygars                  | Filtration Theory   |
| Jagir                     | Forward Policy      |
| Dastur                    | Doctrine of Lapse   |
| Mansab (Rank)             | Satyagraha          |

|                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Deshmukh             | Swadeshi                   |
| Nadu                 | Revivalism                 |
| Pargana              | Communalism                |
| Bengal Vaishnavism   | Orientalism                |
| Alt Magha            | De-industrialization       |
| Shahna-i-Mandi       | Subsidiary Alliance System |
| Mercantilism         | Evangelicalism             |
| Economic Nationalism | Bhudan                     |
| Indian Renaissance   | Panchsheel                 |
| Economic Drain       | Mixed Economy              |
| Colonialism          | Indian Left                |
| Paramountcy          | Hindu Code Bill            |

## 2. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

### **Sources:**

#### *Archaeological Sources*

Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments

#### *Literary Sources*

**Indigenous:** Primary and Secondary – problems of dating, myths, legends, poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature

**Foreign accounts:** Greek, Chinese and Arab writers

#### *Pre – history and Proto – history*

Man and Environment – geographical factors. Hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic).;

Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic)

Indus Valley Civilization – origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance

Iron age; Second urbanization

#### *Vedic Period*

Migrations and settlements; dating the Vedic Age – Literary and Archaeological evidences, evolution of social and political institutions – Sabha, Samiti and Varna Systems; religious and philosophical ideas, rituals and practices

### ***Period of Mahajanapadas***

Formation of States ( Mahajanapadas ) ; Republics and Monarchies ; rise of urban centers ; trade routes ; economic growth ; introduction of coinage ; Rise and spread of Jainism and Buddhism ; rise of Magadha and Nandas

Iranian and Macedonian Invasions and their impact

### ***Mauryan Empire***

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra ; Ashoka ; Concept of Dharma ; Edicts ; Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts

Administration ; economy ; architecture and sculpture ; external contacts

Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas

### ***Post – Mauryan Period (Indo – Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas)***

Contact with outside world; growth of urban centers, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, literature and science

### ***Early state and society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India***

Kharavela, Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age. Administration ; economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centers, Buddhist centers, Sangam literature and culture; art and architecture

### ***Imperial Guptas and Regional States of India***

Guptas and Vakatakas, Harsha, Administration, economic conditions, coinage of the Guptas, land grants, decline of urban centers, Indian feudalism, caste system, slavery; untouchability; position of women, education and educational institutions – Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, contact with neighboring countries – Central Asia, South – East Asia and China, Sanskrit literature, scientific literature, art and architecture

The Kadambas, Gangas, Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami – Administration, trade guilds, Sanskrit literature and growth of regional languages and scripts ; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti Movement, Shankaracharya – Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture

Varmanas of Kamrup; Palas and Senas, Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas, Kalachuri – Chedis; Paramaras ; Chalukyas of Gujarat

Arab Contacts – Ghaznavi Conquest, Alberuni

The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Cheras, Hoysalas, Pandyas – Administration and local Government, growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka and South – East Asia

### **3. MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY**

#### **Sources**

Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic materials and monuments

Chronicles

Literary sources – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages

Archival materials

Foreign travelers' accounts

#### **Political Developments**

The Sultanate – the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis

Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur, Humayun and the Suris ; Expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb; Relations with the Nobility and the Rajputs; Religious Policy

Decline of the Mughal Empire – political, administrative and economic causes

Later Mughals and disintegration of the Mughal empire

The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis – rise, expansion and disintegration

The Maratha movement: Foundation of the State by Shivaji ; its expansion under the Peshwas ; Maratha

Confederacy – causes of decline

#### **Administration**

Administration under the Sultanate – Civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military

Sher Shah's administrative reforms; Mughal administration – land revenue and other sources of income ;

Mansabdari and Jagirdari

Administrative system in the Deccan – the Vijayanagara, the Bahmanis and the Marathas

#### **Economic Aspects**

Agricultural production – village economy; peasantry

Urban centers and population

Industries – cotton textiles, handicrafts, agro – based industries, organization, factories, technology

Trade and commerce – State policies, internal and external trade ; European trade, trade centers and ports, transport and communication

Financing trade, commerce and industries ; Hundi ( Bills of Exchange), Insurance and Currency

### **Socio-religious Movements**

The Sufis – their orders, beliefs and practices, the leading Sufi saints

The Bhakti Cults – Shaivism and its branches ; Vaishnavism and its branches, other Cults

The Saints of the medieval period – north and south – their impact on socio – political and religious life

The Sikh movement – Guru Nanak Dev and his teachings and practices, Adi Granth ; the Khalsa

### **Society**

Stratification – ruling class, major religious groups, the mercantile, professional classes and lower classes - slaves

Rural society – petty chieftains, village officials, cultivators and non-cultivating classes, artisans and lower orders - untouchables

Position of women.

### **Cultural Life**

Systems of Education: motivations and extent

Language and Literature – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages

Fine Arts – Major schools of painting; music

Architectural developments of North and South India; Indo-Islamic architecture

## **4. MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**

### **Sources and Historiography:**

Archival materials, Private Papers, Official Reports, biographies and memories, newspapers

Oral evidence, creative literature and painting

Schools in Modern Indian Historiography the Imperialist, the Nationalist, The Marxist and the Subaltern

### **Rise of British Power**

European traders in India in the 17th and 18th centuries – Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British

The Establishment and Expansion of British Colonial Rule in India

British relations with and subjugation of the principal Indian Powers – Bengal, Oudh, Sind, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and the Sikhs

### **Administration of the East India Company and Crown**

Evolution of central and provincial structure under the British East India Company, 1773 – 1853.

Growth of the British Paramountcy; Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company and Crown

Local Self – Government

Constitutional Developments, 1909 – 1935.

### **Economic Transitions**

Changing composition, Volume and direction/flow of trade ; Expansion and commercialization of agriculture, Land Revenue Policy: land rights, land settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour

Decline of industries – changing socio – economic conditions of artisans ; De-urbanization, village communities

British Industrial Policy: Rise of the major modern industries ; nature of factory legislation; labour and trade union movements

Monetary policy: banking, currency and exchange; Railways and Road Transport

Growth of new urban centers - new features of town planning and architecture

Famines and epidemics and the government policy

Economic Thought – English Utilitarians, Indian economic historians, the Drain theory

### **Indian Society in Transition**

Contact with Christianity – the Missions ; critique of Indian social and economic practices and religious beliefs ; educational and other activities

The Modern Education – Government policy ; levels and contents ; English language ; modern sciences ; Indian initiatives in education

Socio-religious reform movements and the role of reformers; emergence of middle class ; Caste

Associations and Caste mobility: Sanskritization and De Sanskritization -; non-Brahmin and Anti-Caste Movements

Women’s Question – Nationalist Discourse ; Women’s Organizations ; British legislation concerning women ; Constitutional position.

The Printing Press – journalistic activity and the public opinion

Modernization of Indian languages and literary forms – reorientation in painting, music and performing arts.

### **National Movement**

Rise of Indian nationalism, political, social and economic basis of nationalism.

Revolt of 1857 and different social classes

Tribal and peasant movements

Ideologies and programs of the Indian National Congress, 1885 – 1920

Trends in Swadeshi movement

Ideologies and programs of Indian revolutionaries in India and abroad

Gandhian Mass Movements

Ideology and program of the Justice Party

Left Wing Politics

Movement of the Depressed classes with special reference to Dr. B.R Ambedkar

Communal politics and genesis of Pakistan

Towards Independence and Partition

### **India after Independence (1947 – 1964)**

Rehabilitation after Partition

Integration of the Indian States

The Kashmir Question

The making of the Indian Constitution

Economic policies and the planning process

Linguistic reorganization of States.

Foreign policy initiatives

Social Change: Social Legislation and Reform

### ***World History: Concepts, Ideas and Terms***

Pre-history

Humanism

Burial Practices

Enlightened Despotism

Mother –Goddess

Divine Right

Law codes

Supremacy of Church

Athenian Democracy

Holy roman Empire

Imperial Rome

Social Contract and General Will

Slavery

Nation States

Aristocracy  
Confucianism  
  
Manorial system  
Black Death  
Feudalism  
Non-alignment  
Parliamentary Democracy  
Nazism  
Commonwealth  
Imperialism  
Socialism  
Balance of Power  
Apartheid

Renaissance  
Reformation  
Enlightenment  
Darwinism  
Great Depression (1929)

### **Research in History**

Meaning, Scope and value of History  
Objectivity and Bias in History  
History and its allied sciences  
Causation in History  
Recent Trends of Indian History  
Regional History with special reference to Haryana  
Area of research – proposed  
Sources – Primary / secondary in the proposed area of research  
Modern Historical Writing in the researcher's area of research

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